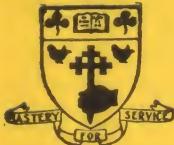


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Farm · Home · School



THE MACDONALD LASSIE



What Is Wisdom In Our Time?

"It would be difficult to think of an age when there was so little wisdom," says the famous British thinker and writer, Bertrand Russell. "In the present world people are extraordinarily specialized, and one man knows everything about his own job, but nothing about the next."

"Wisdom is quite a different thing than specialized knowledge," he concludes.

Lord Russell is not alone in his opinion. Everywhere people are complaining that the young are not being fitted for life in this complicated world. Some blame our educational system, some blame the church, some blame materialism, and some blame everything on Communism. Others believe the situation is due to the break-down in parental discipline that goes with the disappearance of woodsheds as gas or oil takes over.

They all agree that something is very wrong — but there agreement usually ends. Each person tends to have his own panacea for the world's problems, and to claim that nothing else could possibly be any good.

Unfortunately, no panacea that's yet been tried has been successful in curing the world's ills. Possibly this is because the world is inhabited by over two billion people, no two of whom react in just the same way. But there are several things of which we can be sure. People may have different food preferences, but they all need to eat. And although climates may differ greatly, people everywhere need some sort of protection from the elements and from human attack. Then, too, we all like to have some sort of occasional diversion.

The greatest need in the world today is to enable everyone to have these things. Obviously, it's no small job — it's a great many different jobs, all of which must

be suitably related. And that's where the big catch comes. There are specialists who know how to do the jobs singly, but information is needed on the possible ways in which they might be combined. After that, an infinite amount of wisdom is needed, to decide which combinations would have a chance of success.

When the world was simpler it was much easier to make such decisions, because much less had to be considered. Today we have such an accumulation of information that no one man can hope to master more than one specialized field — and it may be no more important than any other. We need people who have a working knowledge of many fields, combined with an understanding of people, so that they can form sound judgments, not only on what will work, but what will be desirable. When people have shown the ability to form such judgments, as shown by later experience, they can certainly be described as possessing that rare attribute — wisdom.

No system of education, training or anything else will turn out all wise graduates. Some systems will have more success than others. But the question will always remain: "Are the better results due to the content of the training? Were they due to the calibre of the trainers? Or were they due to a difference in the recruits who were interested in that system?"

Our Cover Picture

This is part of the College herd — the animals that our visitors on Farm Day saw in the pasture across the fence from the new beef barn. For those that weren't here, the pasture, and the pond, is on the Stoneycroft property, and the photo was taken by Walter Whitehead the day after Farm Day.

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Soil For Our Children

by L. C. Raymond

Our soil is wearing down and washing away, more and more each year. Unless we do something to reverse these processes our children's heritage will be very poor. Here are some practical suggestions on how to build for the future — and harvest benefits for ourselves.

THE past 20 years have witnessed a great awakening on this continent to the needs of soil conservation. Our neighbours to the south have spent a vast amount of money to drive home the seriousness of the situation in that country. Their general survey indicates that something less than half of their tillable land is still reasonably free from erosion of some sort while the balance has suffered in varying degree. How badly some of their soils have been affected is fresh in our minds from the accounts of the wind erosion in the so-called dust bowl.

Due to our climate, the Canadian position is not quite as bad. Our soils go into cold storage for a considerable part of the year, in which condition they are protected from all forms of erosion to a very large extent. But sometimes it appears as if we do our best during the balance of the season to make up for lost time.

Erosion, or the loss of top soil, is caused by various agencies of which wind and water are the chief ones. Wind erosion is by no means as important in Eastern Canada as it is in the West, since there are not the wide open spaces to permit excessive wind velocity. How bad it can be in the west was evident only a couple of years ago when soil from our western provinces was carried as far as Ontario and Quebec by the wind.

Water, however, can be very damaging, working its destruction in various forms such as sheet erosion, surface gullies, and leaching of plant nutrients out of the surface layers of the soil.

The removal of plant nutrients by our crops results in a considerable drain on the supply of these elements normally found in soils. It is calculated, for example, that a good crop of corn removes from the soil the following amounts of plant nutrients — 115 pounds of nitrogen, 42 pounds phosphoric acid, 85 pounds of potash, 21 pounds of calcium and 14 pounds of magnesium in its most active form. The losses from erosion—even in mild cases—can be much more than this.

With the vast land resources that have always been available on this continent there has been a distinct tendency to disregard any losses that may have been taking place. There is a vast difference between the attitude of the Canadian farmer to his soil and that of the farmers of Britain and Europe. It is, of course, true that many other factors enter in, to result in this difference. The time has



Inspecting a three-inch deposit of soil washed down a row-crop furrow during a single rainstorm.

come, however, when the maintenance of our soil fertility must be considered as the main function of farm management. Let us look briefly at some of the steps we can take to arrest this continued loss of our heritage.

Maintenance of Organic Matter

The soils that we took over in their virgin state were generously supplied with organic matter — vegetation in varying forms of decay. Organic matter supplies the food for a vast horde of organisms which liberate for our plants, in a form in which it can be readily used, the plant food on which they grow.

Our soil management must therefore be focused on conserving to the fullest possible extent any material that will add to the supply of organic material. There are a number of things that can be done in this connection.

A real good sod — particularly of the grasses — contributes more than almost any other group to the soil's organic matter and the building of surface soil. Too often in the management of our rotations — either due to their length or lack of fertility — when we reach the point where a sod field is to be broken up, the growth is so poor and therefore the sod so light that we are not putting much back into the soil.

To overcome this, in part at least, we can increase fertility by applying barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers. Many farmers today are wisely applying the larger part, if not all of their barnyard manure, as a top-dressing to their meadows. This not only results in greatly increased hay crops but also provides a heavy, thick sod to plough down with its load of organic matter for subsequent crops in the rotation.

The handling of the farm's supply of barnyard manure is one of the most important phases of preservation of organic matter and therefore of soil conservation. Barnyard

manure is organic matter in its very best form, plus a good supply of plant nutrients which can quickly become available. But even under the best possible handling we are bound to lose some of the ingredients which it contains. Our larger animals produce approximately one ton per month when the normal supply of bedding is added.

The least loss results when manure is kept under cover and well moistened until it can be incorporated with the soil. This does not always provide the most economical management, since it is a very time-consuming job to apply manure just at planting time. Where the fields can be reached and are not too steep, the best all-round results are obtained where the manure is spread directly on the field. Its application to meadow land in this way is highly recommended.

Reference has already been made to the inevitable loss from manure. Similarly the soil is continually being depleted of the nutrients that are being removed by crops. True, a good portion of the crop drain is returned in crop residues and through manure, but the balance is distinctly against the soil. Any plant or animal material sold off the farm is lost. And while purchased feeds tend to add to the organic matter of our soils through manure, the balance shows a continual drain on plant nutrients. The only feasible means of meeting this deficit is through the purchase of commercial fertilizers and their rational use.

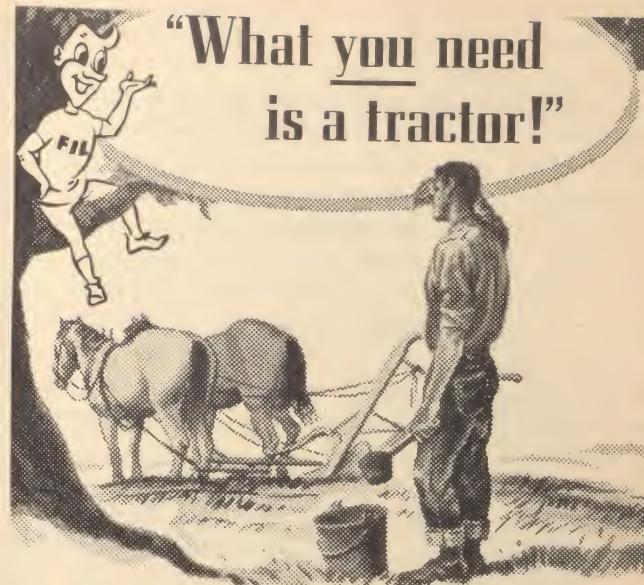
The problem is not settled by making that simple statement. It cannot be settled by the mere purchase of fertilizers and their use in any haphazard way. There is little doubt that we are wasting fertilizers through inappropriate methods of using them. It is far too long a story to deal with in this brief article, but it is a matter which should receive very careful consideration. Their logical place is as a **supplement** to barnyard manure, not as a **substitute** for it. Their use should, in the long run, assist in the building up of surface soil and organic matter.

While not a fertilizer in the ordinary sense of that term, lime should also be mentioned in this connection. Fortunately we have in this province a very enlightened policy which makes high quality lime available to farmers at a reasonable price. Its primary value is in the correction of soil acidity — and we have throughout the province many soils sadly in need of that treatment. It is mentioned in connection with soil conservation, since anything that will make our crops grow better will, at the same time, make it easier to keep up the fertility and the organic matter. Lime is particularly beneficial for legumes; and where they can be grown with assurance the whole cycle of cropping can be made more secure.

Other Factors Affecting Conservation

Many of our common practices tend to promote erosion. One of the most important of these is our method of

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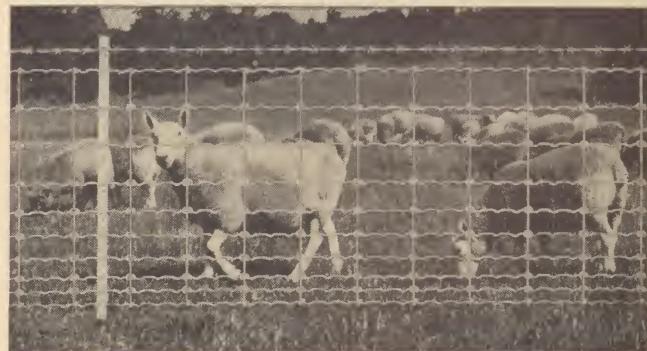


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ploughing. In rolling country, ploughing up and down anything approaching a steep grade should be avoided. Under these conditions the dead furrows become water channels in the spring, and may readily become deep gullies by the time the excess spring water has disappeared. While it may be difficult in a variable field to entirely avoid this, it should nevertheless be prevented just as far as possible. Dead furrows should be set across the face of a slope in such a way as to provide a very gentle fall so the water may be taken off gradually.

In like manner, with inter-tilled crops such as corn, if the rows are running up and down a hill, the marks left by the cultivator provide just the channels necessary to start water flowing. With the soil finely pulverized at this stage there can be an untold removal of the best surface soil in this way. Many fields now being worked are really too steep to manage without undue loss. Such

areas should really be taken out of cultivation and either left in grass or planted to trees.

This whole question of soil conservation ties in well with the present movement to approach, much more closely, what is known as grassland farming. In addition to the many other benefits incidental to the growing of more grass crops, their ability to prevent erosion and help build up a fertile top-soil is one of the most important.

We should be thinking much more seriously about the condition of the soil on our farms. Soil is absolutely basic to any sound agriculture. During the past fifty or one hundred years, we have been wasting our natural heritage. If a sound agriculture is to be maintained for the future, we must begin to build up our soils — and without any further delay. We have a distinct obligation to our children and our children's children.

What Do You Know About Your Soil?



By digging holes in your fields you can find out a lot about your soil.

Soils differ in practically every respect. As every farmer knows, soils vary in both texture and colour on a single farm and very often even in the same field. This broad difference in soils may be seen when the soil layers are exposed, as by digging a trench in a field, says B. J. Finn of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, Que.

Since all soils are composed of sand, silt and clay, the amounts of each of these constituents determine the texture or "feel" of a soil. The drainage of a soil is directly related to its texture. For instance, a soil with a high sand content has an open texture and may be well drained, whereas one with a larger amount of clay has a closed texture and may be poorly drained. These two types of soil should be farmed differently in order to produce good crops. How well land is drained can be learned by examining the sub-surface. If the soil below the plough depth shows a mottled condition, commonly seen as rusty blotches, instead of a uniform colour, this is due to lack of drainage.

Since the farmer is faced with the vital problem of maintaining the fertility of his soil, he should know its requirements of lime, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. While the lime requirement for the ideal growth of most crops has been well worked out, each soil presents an individual problem, since soils vary greatly in their lime requirement. It has been estimated that four out of every five farms in the Eastern Townships require liming for maximum crop production.

If in doubt about the lime requirement for soils on your own farm, have the soils tested by your local agronomist or nearest Experimental Farm. The test is simple and free of charge. In applying lime, it is wise to leave a small strip of say 10 to 20 feet wide in a field unlimed, so as to compare the influence of lime applied. Such an area may easily be staked off, to make observations later on.

Perhaps no element has received so much attention as has nitrogen in studies relative to plant growth. The role



Cultivating around the slope encourages water to soak in instead of running off, taking soil with it.

of nitrogen is essential for the development of rapid above-ground growth resulting in an abundance of foliage. In general, soils lose nitrogen very rapidly through crop removal and leaching due to heavy rainfall, unless it is replaced by legume crops, manure, and nitrogen-carrying fertilizers.

Phosphorous is one of the principal plant foods, and low crop production is more frequently due to lack of phosphorus than to any other element. Phosphorus-starved plants tend to have a stunted root system which decreases their feeding zone and lessens their ability to withstand adverse conditions. Phosphorus is needed for productive pastures, which are the mainstay of the dairy industry, the chief source of revenue for Eastern Township farmers.

All soils contain potassium and, compared with nitrogen and phosphorus, the quantity is high except in sands, some light sandy loams, muck and peat. It is essential to maintain the supply because most crops remove rather large quantities of it each year. It has been found that an adequate supply of potash adds to the general tone and vigour of plants.

Farmers who maintain a high state of fertility in their soils by supplementing manure with chemical fertilizers can expect larger grain and hay crops, as well as pastures of a higher carrying capacity.

Farm Forum Lauded at Amherst Conference

"National Farm Radio Forum is the finest tool in the barnyard", stated F. W. Walsh, deputy minister of agriculture and marketing for Nova Scotia, during an address to delegates to the tenth annual conference of National Farm Radio Forum. "Farmers must learn to use this tool, and benefit from its proper application", he added.

Mr. Walsh attributed the vast improvement in Maritime farm produce prices during the past 25 years to the fact that farmers banded together in an organized movement to solve their common problems. He noted that all the hogs marketed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are sold through Maritime Cooperative Services, Moncton.

Opening the conference, Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, stressed the fundamental importance of education in bringing about social, political and economic reform in all under-developed countries of the world.

"We need a powerful dynamic for peace time", declared Dr. Hannam. "More of our people are required for a mighty crusade to raise the level and effectiveness of our democracy."

Delegates from all of Canada's ten provinces attended the conference. They aired their common problems with a view to mapping out an educational program for the guidance of Canada's primary producers which will be brought to Canadians for discussion through the medium of Farm Radio Forum.

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It's All on the Level

by Jas. Steers

This farmer at Bradford in Western Ontario got tired of plowing up and down his hills. By changing the layout of his fields and adopting modern practices he was able to work his land on the level — and to get considerably more for his work.

ABOUT 7 years ago while plowing one of our worst hill fields I could not help wondering, while climbing the grade in 1st gear, then coming down with practically no power, if there was not something that could be done about this situation.

Before explaining the outcome of my thoughts on the matter I would like to give a brief description of the farm. It contains 100 acres, which is slightly below the average size of farms for the township. The soil varies from light to heavy loam and is low in fertility. Since it is a corner lot a township road skirts both the east and south side. The land is quite rolling and slopes from the north and the south towards the centre of the farm. This means that during the spring season each year about 10% of the cropping area was too wet for seeding at the proper time. The problem was made much more difficult due to the water entering the farm from the road. The natural waterway, not only for the concession road but for the entire farm, runs almost diagonally across the property.

Practically all fields had been originally laid out on the square and varied in size from 5 to 16 acres. Rail fences had almost disappeared but fence bottoms were still in evidence and served as boundaries or markers for each field. Lack of fences was overcome by use of the electric type.

With about 25% of the farm hilly and broken up by small gullies, cultivation was difficult, and it was impossible to produce a uniform crop. We were having difficulty each year getting a good catch of grasses and clovers. This gave us quite a large acreage of grain and not a very definite rotation.

In 1945 on one of our Agricultural Representative's frequent visits I asked him if there was any assistance his Department could give, and I was informed that the machinery for such work was being put into action. In the following February at one of the short courses our Representative arranged each winter, I met L. R. Webber of the Soils Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and when presenting my problem to him he said I was just the man he wanted to meet. The next I saw of him was at the Farm and Home Week at Guelph in



Laying out a field on the contour.

June, when he asked my opinion on some aerial photographs of our farm. In August he and his field workers came to the farm with tape, surveyor level and spades. They measured the amount of slope, degree of erosion, type of soil, and took numerous soil samples.

In November I received from him a detailed plan with the soil types shown in colour, the degree of slope and original depth of top soil — at least what was now left of it. I also saw a diagram of the farm laid out in strips on the contour, and the strips making up fields, with the acreage of each and the crop rotation for the next five years. Some fields were on a three year and some a four year rotation with space for permanent pasture.

On his visit in August Mr. Webber asked about the type of farming I expected to carry on and the amount of stock I intended to keep. I had planned on a dairy herd of about 20 milk cows and enough heifers to maintain the herd. For this he divided the 100 acres into 11 acres of permanent pasture, 42 acres of hay, 35 acres of grain, 8 acres of corn, 4 acres including buildings and lane. This acreage of hay is somewhat higher than the original plan, when it was decided that hay was more valuable both to the soil and to me than the extra few acres of grain.

Four of the fields are now on a 4 year rotation, 2 years grain or corn, 2 years hay. Three are on a 3 year plan — oats, fall wheat, seeded to red clover. As you will see, there is no summer fallow as it has been proved that bare fallow destroys a large amount of organic matter and a good rotation will control most of the weeds. Field No. 8 on the plan was the watercourse which had not a crop for years. The soil was 8 inches to a foot deep, and was rich and black. We put a shallow ditch through this and have

had 3 successful crops since. Last year the hay was too heavy to use the hay loader so it was custom baled, yielding 700 bales and a heavy aftermath. Owing to lack of time to harvest the second cutting this field was pastured on into November, at which time there was still a good stand. Our hilliest field was a problem. We decided it should be seeded to a long term hay mixture and left as long as it was productive. Two of the front fields are permanent pasture, being separated by a driveway. Seven acres were sown to an O.A.C. mixture along with a ton of 4-10-8 fertilizer in June of 1947 and by August it had yielded a month of pasture for 10 head of stock. In '48 it gave 1,000 pasture days from May 4th to August 15th.

With the increase in crop and stock it was necessary to enlarge our barn. In doing so we also decided to modernize the dairy stable to conform with health regulations. The idea of loose housing and a milking parlour was investigated with the result that in 1949 we built a barn beside the original one, on a 10 foot foundation, and used the old stable to milk in. When the time came to clean the pen out we found the manure in excellent condition, being moist with no sign of fire fang. This was spread directly on the hay field. This type of housing for dairy cows seems to lend itself to the disposal of some of the large stocks of straw for improving the fertility of the soil.

With a loafing barn a milking parlour is necessary if dairy cattle are kept, so last year we built one. This is a great back-saver, without any milk to handle, it being piped through stainless steel pipes to the milk house into the milk cans. The cows are higher than the operator, raised about 30 inches. The cows come in one door and are milked and fed concentrates. Then they go out the other door.

With the increase in crops and the ease of handling the stock in winter I am of the opinion that we will be able to carry more stock. The pasture fields are beside the barn. This saves time bringing the cows in from the fields, also I believe the shorter the distance a dairy cow has to walk the better.

After 4 years of contour farming I am quite satisfied that it is saving the soil. After a couple of winters with heavy rains I have seen very little erosion. The water has little chance to gain enough momentum, before it is slowed down by the sod stripes.

There is no special equipment needed to farm on the contour. In fact, it saves a considerable amount of power. One could use a two-way plow if there were many strips to plow, but at the present time I am not considering purchasing one.

Farmers are rather slow at handing out compliments; but one neighbour mentioned that contour farming must do some good because the water did not run on to his

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place as fast as usual. Another neighbour I noticed was working his fallow across the slope. I would advise anyone who has any sign of erosion to plow across hills. If you feel you do not want to take this plunge, one could at least cultivate and sow on the contour. There is little cost involved — in fact the cost of the clover and grass seed was the greatest cost. The Ontario Crop Improvement Association supplied the seed and fertilizer for part of the pasture field and through the efforts of our agricultural representative. I was able to get a grant of \$100.00 from the county. I believe that any expenses entailed in establishing a farm on the contour will be repaid many fold.

Farm Day, 1951

by Jim Davidson

“WHO cares about the rain! We planned to get away for today and it would have taken more than a little rain to keep us home.” This was a comment overheard when someone from the College suggested to a Forum member that it was too bad the weather was so bad.

Despite the downpour, close to 300 people were on hand for Farm Day at Macdonald College on June 23rd. There were bus-loads from Communities in from Pontiac, Sherbrooke and Brome districts, and well-filled cars from other communities.

Most of those present were on hand at the Farm Forum meeting in the morning. Mr. Dan E. Stauffer, a farmer from Bright, Ontario, and President of the United Co-operatives of Ontario, was guest speaker. Mr. Stauffer pointed out the necessity of Farm Forum in a world that, he feels, is steering away from the democratic ideal. The speaker aroused enthusiastic response to his suggestion that “Farm Forum people must be bold and aggressive to become recognized in society. The troubles of the world cannot and will not be solved so long as decisions are made at top level by our political and economic bosses.” Mr. Stauffer continued by saying “These decisions rightfully belong to the common people in a democracy. Small discussion groups like Farm Forum generate the right approach. International problems need the simple approach, not that of monopolistic capitalists and power politicians.” The speaker reaffirmed his belief that if discussion groups like Farm Forum were worldwide in nature, the wishes and desires of people everywhere would have to be recognized and wars would become impossible.

The Farm Forum meeting in the morning was chaired by Neil F. Creller, new President of Quebec Farm Forum Association. J. D. Lang, past-president, read the President’s Report for the 1950-51 season, outlining provincial activities, especially in relation to the C.F.A. The Finance Committee Chairman, C. P. MacDonald, outlined the financial position and pointed out that the response was very good this year; only three districts did not complete their allotment, and even these did not fall far short.

The Livestock Producers Committee report was given by K. T. Bradley. The report outlined the study of coarse grain marketing made by the Committee. Mr. Bradley showed how the Quebec Farm Forum Director on the C.F.A. has consistently lobbied for a solution to this problem. This study of coarse grain marketing, the speaker pointed out, was the first to be carried out by a member body of the C.F.A. He felt that there were signs that this study will result in a clearer understanding and a step closer to the solution.

The Women’s Activities Committee program for the past year was outlined by Mrs. G. Telford. In her report Mrs. Telford noted that if the W.A. Committee is to develop, it must have more acceptance from the District Councils and persons interested in C.F.A. work.

In his report on Co-operative Activities, Mr. Gordon Shufelt told about the Co-op Conference held in February. At this time the Co-op Medical Services of Brome, Gatineau and Pontiac compared notes and gave reports. Discussion of Co-operative Purchasing Societies and Co-op Life Insurance took place at the same conference.

Neil F. Creller, as Chairman of the Auto Insurance Committee, pointed out that over 80 families have taken advantage of the Farm Forum Group Car Insurance Plan. The number of policies in force is growing. He felt that more people should be made to realize that they can save the price of Farm Forum membership three times over in their car insurance.

The Provincial Secretary, J. T. Davidson, outlined briefly the activities at the local, district and provincial levels. He warned that we must recognize the need for solving our organization’s problems. The secretary felt that we must not concentrate on organizing new forums but rather on finding out how we can improve the activities in the forums we have.

In the afternoon the rain fortunately stopped. Busses and cars were loaded and headed off to the Beef Barn, the Chalet and the Provincial Seed Farm on Ste. Marie Road. This year everyone went to all points in the tour and the demonstrations all went off well despite the soggy ground.

At the Chalet, Dr. Brittain had organized a demonstration of new wood-harvesting equipment. Two men used two types of chain saws to fell trees, trim branches and saw up the trunks into cord and firewood lengths. A Ford tractor equipped with a hydraulic lift on the saw and table was demonstrated. This type of mounted saw enables the operator to move his sawing equipment to different positions easily and quickly. A home-made wood-splitter made from the fly-wheels of an old type one-cylinder gas engine was in operation. This machine consisted of two iron wedges bolted to the wheels and operated by a loose belt to a 3 horse power motor running at 80 r.p.m. The fly wheels were approximately 3 feet in diameter. The momentum built up by the fly wheels gives the power for splitting. This demonstration ended with a ‘bang.’ A wood splitting gun consisting of a conical shaped trough filled with gun powder and ignited by a long fuse did a good job of splitting tough dry logs.

At the Beef Barn, dry dairy cows were observed on pasture. Members of the Animal Husbandry staff explain-

ed the pedigrees and production records of the various animals. Much interest was shown with many climbing the fence to observe at close range particular animals that caught their fancy. The new beef barn, in course of construction, was inspected. The loft of this new type barn is sheeted with curved aluminum and has no beams

or cross braces to obstruct filling.

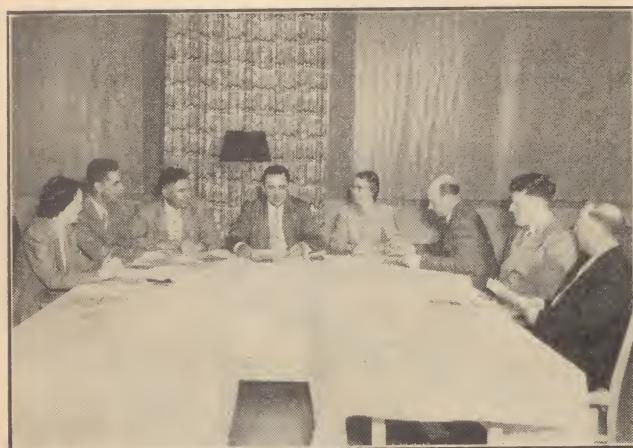
The Provincial Seed Farm, where registered seed of grain varieties suitable to Quebec are grown, was also visited. Many questions were answered concerning how to grow good seed and which are the good varieties of grain, clover and grasses for Quebec.



Rain in the morning kept a lot of people home, but those who came to Macdonald College for the annual farm day demonstrations were well satisfied with what they saw. The highlights of the tours are shown in these pictures. 1. The new beef cattle barn, still under construction, evoked a lot of interest, especially its unobstructed hayloft. Some of the College dairy cows were pastured across the road. 2. The demonstrations in the Morgan Arboretum on wood

sawing and splitting kept the crowd interested. Mechanical saws and a home-made wood splitter (3) gave a noisy and satisfactory show. We hope to have more details of the splitter in a later issue. 4. A visit to the Provincial Seed Farm gave the visitors a glimpse at the painstaking care that must be taken to keep seed stocks pure. 5. The booths in the exhibit room featured quality and production. 6. Tea at Glenaladale, served by the members of the Macdonald Women's Union, was a welcome finish to the day

National Farm Radio Forum Conference



Provincial and National Farm Forum secretaries confer at Amherst. Left to right they are Marjorie Nicholson, Secretary for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; Clare Burt, Ontario; Floyd Griesbach, National Secretary; Leonard Harman, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Ruth McKenzie, Editor of the Farm Forum Guide; Lincoln Dewar, Prince Edward Island; Jim Davidson, Quebec; D. R. Robinson, Saskatchewan.

"Farm Radio Forum is one of the world's outstanding examples of mobilizing the power of people to create a just social and economic order" stated Dr. M. M. Cody, outstanding Maritime educator, at the Annual Conference of National Farm Radio Forum held recently at Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Dr. Cody continued by stating: "We in Canada must vigorously defend our free institutions. Remember it is our free radio system the C.B.C. which makes a project like Farm Radio Forum possible." The speaker warned that "Our free institutions are always in danger of being exploited by those who would deny us the right to have access to different viewpoints."

Topics for next year were discussed at some length. Some of the questions that will be discussed are: How Effective are Co-operatives?, How are Farm Prices Set?, What Effect has High Transportation Costs?, Are Hunger and Poverty the Real Causes of War?, Should We Increase Production to Capacity?, How Effective are Farm Organizations?, What Can be Done in Rural Communities to Improve Cultural Activities? The topics will follow this pattern fairly closely. They will be announced within a few weeks.

Neil F. Creller, new President of Quebec Farm Forum Association and Quebec representative on the National Farm Radio Forum Board, has announced that new constitutional changes will increase the number of the Forum representations on the Board. Ontario will name three representatives and each of the other provinces will name one. Mr. Creller pointed out that this change means that Forum people will have more responsibility for the policies of National Farm Radio Forum.

Mr. Roy Grant of the Maritime Federation of Agriculture, speaking in favour of upholding the Farm Forum position on controversial questions, warned that Forums should not, as a national or provincial body, take action on any controversial question. "What they can do as a local group cannot be defined," the speaker continued, "but Forums should not take direct action through their Provincial or National office." Mr. Grant pointed out that the function of Farm Forum offices is to gather information for consideration by the groups and then to express the opinion of the groups. In conclusion, the speaker mentioned that "Any action Forums wish to take on controversial questions should be through appropriate action organizations such as the Federation of Agriculture."

The three-day conference was attended by 120 delegates from the Maritimes and across Canada. Representing Quebec were Neil F. Creller, Quebec Farm Forum President and Jim Davidson, Provincial Secretary.



Snapped at the National Conference, which was attended by over 100 delegates from all over Canada, are Tom Leach, CBC farm commentator from Vancouver; Dr. Florence O'Neill, Director of Adult Education for Newfoundland; Neil Creller, President, Quebec Farm Forums; R. S. James, CBC farm commentator, Newfoundland.

New Office Opened

A new agronomic office has been opened by the Department of Agriculture, at Thetford Mines, and will oversee operations in the parishes of St. Maurice, St. Alphonse, Coleraine, St. Adrien d'Ireland, Ireland South, Lac Noir, St. Antoine de Pontbriand, White River, Leeds, and Sacre Coeur. Lucien Therrien, formerly fieldman for the Flax Growers' Co-operative, is in charge.

This Bull is Worth His Salt

A few years ago Pierre Labrecque bought a young Ayrshire bull at a public sale in the United States on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and placed him in the Provincial Dairy School herd at St. Hyacinthe. This was "Salty" or, to give him his full name, Neshamity Salty 315052.

Salty, now at the artificial insemination centre at St. Hyacinthe, has certainly lived up to the promise that was evident to Mr. Labrecque when he bought him. He has just been graded AAA No. 1, the highest classification that a young bull whose performance has not yet been proved by his performance, can be given. The number "1" indicates that Salty is the first bull to receive this rating, although four others have achieved it since.

The class AAA was established on May 1st 1950, and indicates the probable value of a bull which, though less than three years of age, gives promise of superior performance, is of near ideal type, and is well qualified on his sire's and maternal grandsire's side. The classification is thus based on the animal's immediate background.

Salty, at the age of four, already has three daughters in the Dairy School herd, whose average production is around 40 pounds a day of 4.5% milk, an excellent record for young cows receiving ordinary farm care. Through the technique of artificial insemination, Salty has bred some 3000 cows in the province, and farmers who now have some of his daughters are enthusiastic about them.

Mr. Labrecque's judgment has been upheld, and the

investment that the Department made is already paying dividends in Quebec. Although it is impossible to place a money value on a proven sire like Salty, it is interesting to note that offers of as much as twice what was paid for him have been refused.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

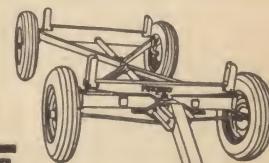
"I figure I ought to take all the honey, or some guy will smoke up this bee tree, set it on fire and burn up the woods."



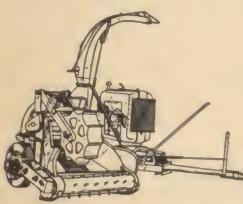
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LETZ FEED PREPARING MILLS

Some Pointers on Farm Ponds

by Frank J. Parish

The value of farm ponds is being appreciated more and more, as farmers become more familiar with the advantages of having a reserve supply of water stored in a convenient place on the farm, and in many cases farm ponds can be constructed at very small expense.

Farm ponds have many uses. They are a source of water for your livestock, for spraying your crops, for fire protection if located near the buildings, for irrigation, for fish production, as well as a place to skate and swim.

Before you build a pond on your farm you want to be sure that you need and can use such a supply of water. That you have a site where it has a source of good clean water and where it will be convenient for its intended use, for example near the buildings if it is intended for fire protection or back on the farm if it is to be used for watering stock on the back pasture.

Very often these reservoirs of water are collected in draws, or gullies by building a dam across the gully. One must be sure that the watershed is large enough to supply your needs and that the water supply is free from pollution. Sometimes these ponds are excavations dug in flat ground and are fed from springs or regular drainage ditches.

The cost of building a pond depends primarily on the amount of earth which has to be moved. A bulldozer or a dragline are the machines usually used depending on whether the job is the construction of a dam or the excavation of a hole in the ground.

A pond, regardless of how carefully it is constructed, requires care and attention. You will have to watch for signs of erosion, silt fills, vegetable growth in the pond and for burrowing animals. When well planned and properly constructed and cared for, a pond can be a very valuable asset to a farm.

Grass Silage Spreads in N.S.

In every county in Nova Scotia, some grass is now being stored in the form of silage. True, in some counties, there is more interest being taken in this method of storing winter feed for the livestock than in others. However, the main point is that the trend is definite and more and more farmers, each year, are turning to grass silage.

Here's what Benoit d'Entremont, Agricultural Representative for the Pubnico-Shelburne district wrote in a recent weekly report:

"Roger Ryer was opening his second silo the morning I was there . . . He knows that it takes good grass to make good silage and he is absolutely "sold" on it . . . It was quite noticeable that his cows remained sleeker, with less grooming, than when they were not fed silage. While this may not be, strictly-speaking, a money-making factor, I believe it indicates that the general condition of the livestock was improved . . ."

Agronomes Visit Show Farms

The value of the services rendered to the farming community by Quebec's corps of agronomes was made evident when a specially selected group visited two of our leading farms as a fore-runner to the annual convention of La Corporation des Agronomes. Messrs. Xavier Rivest and Frederic Coiteux are both holders of awards of the Order of Agricultural Merit, and the way in which they have developed their properties shows that few farmers in Quebec today have not, in some way, benefitted from the influence of the agronomist.

The Rivest farm is a typical family farm. Mr. Rivest, with the help of Mrs. Rivest, his "minister of finance" and his eleven children, carries on all his farm operations himself. The oldest of the children has just graduated from the agricultural school at St. Barthelemy and the second is a student at Ste. Martine.

Mr. Rivest's most arduous task was the clearing of stones from his 195 acres, of which he has 180 under cultivation. Today he gets a good average return from pasture, alfalfa, clover and sugar beets. Complete and regular applications of fertilizer and lime, good drainage and careful land preparation have contributed to an admirable farm plan. Mr. Rivest has a herd of 40 pure bred Ayshires, T.B. tested and free from Bang's disease and mastitis, and a large part of the farm revenue comes from this source.

Nearby is the farm of Mr. Coiteux. It is a typical dairy farm with a diversified programme, consisting of three farms totalling almost 300 acres, which Mr. Coiteux operates with the help of his sons. The soil is varied, consisting of everything from sandy loam to clay. He keeps up fertility by judicious use of barnyard manure, limestone and commercial fertilizer. He fertilizes his pastures, which, with hay, silage and grain, provide feed for the dairy herd. He also grows onions, tobacco and potatoes. A good dairy herd is being built up around a number of purebred Holsteins. Whole milk is sold on the Montreal market, the tobacco is sold through the St. Jacques tobacco co-operative. He has a poultry flock of some 250 laying hens and an apiary of about 100 hives, looked after by Mrs. Coiteux.

Both these men are active in farm organization in their district. Mr. Rivest belongs to the farmers' club, the U.C.C. the Knights of Columbus, the local co-operative, the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and is a director of the artificial insemination centre. Mr. Coiteux is chairman of the Repentigny school board, director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the U.C.C., the Beekeepers' Association and is a director and charter member of the St. Jacques Tobacco Co-operative.

These two members of the Order of Agricultural Merit are examples of the effects of the application of science to agriculture, for which the profession of the agronomist is so largely responsible.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Ormstown Fair Brought Out the Crowd

Ormstown always opens the fair season with its spring show, and, taking place as it does in the centre of a specialized dairying district, its livestock show attracts strong entries in all the classes, and it can always count on a high attendance of visitors as well as exhibitors. Splendid fair weather brought out near-record crowds to see the cattle judging, watch the splendid horse shows, and to visit all the hundred and one other attractions of the show.

Livestock entries were all larger than usual, with the exception of the sheep and hog sections. There were just as many horses as ever, with Gilbert Arnold dominating all but a few of the classes and having little to worry about in the way of competition. There were, however, a few other competitors with good entries in the more general horse classes.

Al the other attractions — the machinery exhibits, the feed and fertilizer companies' displays, automobile and tractors demonstrations, were well patronized by the crowd, which was estimated to be near the 20,000 mark.

Dairy cattle awards were sought by a number of Quebec breeders, with naturally, the majority coming from the surrounding Chateauguay-Huntingdon area. Holsteins, 115 in number, were judged by Prof. Alex Ness of Macdonald College; the 125 Ayrshires (whose judging attracted the largest ringside crowd) paraded past Norman Beach. M. B. McGrath of Markham, Ont., placed the 102 Jerseys and J. P. Fleury judged 48 Canadians. Dual-purpose Shorthorns, shown by Sylvan Brae Farms of Ormstown were judged by Prof. L. H. Hamilton. These figures include the animals shown by the junior clubs. Judging of any one breed was completed the same day, including the championships; a move that met with general approval from everybody.

Ayrshires

The junior champion Ayrshire bull was Burnside Milky Way shown by Wallace & Son, Athelstan, winner in the senior yearling class, and reserve went to R. R. Ness and Son on Burnside Freshman, a son of Burnside Future Hope. Senior and grand champion was J. P. Bradley's Carnell Lawrence, and reserve senior and grand was P. D. McArthur's last year's champion, Golden Anchor, a son of Winter Royal.

Ness' aged dry cow, Burnside Marguerite, was senior and grand champion, and their Burnside Florodora, who

topped 13 entrants in her class earlier, was reserve senior. The junior champion was again a Ness entry, Burnside White Feature, which was also the reserve grand champion. Junior champion reserve was Earle Ness' Terrace Bank Donalee.

In the group classes, Ness and Sons won graded herd, dairy herd and get of sire, and P. D. McArthur took the senior and get and progeny of dam classes. G. A. Roy won the Howick-Huntingdon special for the best group of three animals all belonging to the same exhibitor.

Holsteins

Male Holstein championships were pretty well distributed. Glen Ayerst Farms at Ormstown had the senior and grand ribbons on Eglantiers R.A. General and George Gladu had his Way Brook Legacy for reserve. Gladu also had the junior on Ainslie Dixie Joe, and reserve junior was McRae and Son's Rockwood Canary Rocket.

In the female championship classes, the senior and grand ribbons went to Glen Ayerst on Mount Blow Bell Pabst; the exhibitor also had Glen Ayerst R.A. Bonheur for the junior champion. Reserve senior and grand went to J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon, on Southview Fancy Veronica. J. H. Williams, a new exhibitor at Ormstown, had the reserve junior championship on Blossom Aristocrat Waldorf.

Jerseys

The exhibit of Jerseys pointed up dramatically the



Uniformity was a characteristic of the classes at Ormstown.

progress that has been made with this breed in Quebec in recent years. J. L. Dion's Pinetree Spotlight Model was senior and grand champion bull, and his calf, Wendy Hill Spotlight Bob was junior. Reserve senior and grand was H. C. Fraser's Rosabel's Jester M.G. and the reserve junior ribbon went to Myles Tillotson of Dewittville on Royal Basil's Kin.

In females, Wm. T. McEwen of Ormstown had Honeyholm Sweetyface for senior and grand champion, and Dion's Wendy Hill Spotlight Collette was junior champion and reserve grand. Dion also had the reserve senior, Wendybrook Basil's Beautiful, and D. M. Rowat had Glenness H. L. B. Sally for reserve junior. Group trophies were divided between Dion and McEwen, the former taking graded herd and junior get, the latter the dairy herd, senior get of sire, and progeny of dam.

Canadians

L. A. Sylvestre completely dominated the Canadian classes, in which four herds were entered. He had all the championships with the exception of the junior bull, and took all the group prizes.

Sheep and Swine

The usual exhibitors were out with sheep, but there were no new faces at the pens and classes were in general not large. H. Skinner of Tyrone, Ont. led most of the Shropshire classes over Slack Bros., and had both champions. Lloyd Ayre had the champion Southdown ram, and Slack Bros. the ewe. Cumming took most of the Leicester tops, and in Oxfords W. E. Burton, Vars, Ont., had the ram while Skinner showed the top ewe. Slack

Hogs on the March

A study of hog production recently made by Victor Pelchat, of the provincial marketing service, reveals that, while in 1939 Quebec farmers contributed only 9.1% of all Canadian hogs marketed, last year Quebec-grown hogs accounted for 21.2% of all this country's production; no fewer than 1,014,779 head consigned to packing plants, etc.

Out of this number, 318,170 graded "A" and qualified for the \$2 premium — 445,008 others qualified for a \$1 bonus, and Quebec farmers benefitted to the tune of over one million dollars from these premiums.

Mr. Pelchat's intensive study, published in pamphlet form (in French) and designed to be used by agronomes, agricultural society and agricultural schools in Quebec, underlines the importance of the hog industry in this provinc. Mr. Pelchat finds that the county of Lotbiniere takes first place in the province, both for the volume of shipments, and also for quality. This county's shipments in 1939 amounted to only 9,811 head, but in 1950 they sent off over 60,000 head, 85% grading A or B1. This means that, in premiums alone, quality has paid off for the Lotbiniere breeders with an extra revenue from premiums for quality of something like \$75,000.

Bros. and Boyd Ayre showed the top ram and ewe respectively in Cheviots, and R.F. Glaspey had the Hampshire tops. D. Cumming had both the winning animals in the Suffolk breed.

The swine show as not outstanding and the competition was not too keen. A. H. Laplante was the consistent winner with Tamworths and in the Berkshire classes it was D. Cumming. In Yorkshires, the top boar was shown by W. E. Burton with Hooker Bros. having the best sow.

Horses

In the heavy horse classes Gilbert Arnold had things pretty much his own way, though Campbell and Young of Bristol took the Clydesdale senior and grand female championship and the junior. Arnold took all the tops in Belgians and Percherons. In other than purebred classes there was more competition.

Junior Show Was Tops

The juniors really put on a show this year, with their showmanship and judging events. As usual, calf and showmanship classes were open only to residents, calf club members of the Huntingdon, Howick and Ormstown clubs, while the judging was open to anyone so long as he or she wasn't yet 21 years old. Upholding family tradition, Bernice Ness won the Family Herald trophy for scoring 93% in the judging competition, but Raymond Smith from Howick, who won the Kiwanis trophy, gave her a run for her money and wasn't too far behind. All the young people handled themselves and their animals well, and are truly a credit to their families and their district.

Figures on Beet Sugar Returns

Final returns for the past season show that the St. Hyacinthe Refinery took delivery of 138,048 tons of beets, from which it produced 36,733,200 pounds of white sugar, 7,128 tons of beet pulp and 4,905 tons of molasses. Growers received a total payment of \$1,794,624. Payment to individual farmers varied according to the amount of beets each delivered, but that sugar beets are a profitable crop is shown by the figures below,

391 growers received from	\$400	to	\$500
733	"	500	" 1'000
361	"	1000	" 2000
59	"	2000	" 3000
16	"	3000	" 4000
6	"	4000	" 5000
3	"	5000	" 19000

A total planting in 1950 of 11,869 acres of sugar beets yielded an average of 11.6 tons to the acre, and the average sugar content of the crop last summer was 15.6% — a very respectable figure indeed.

Mr. J. E. Lemire, formerly in charge of sugar beet production, has been named manager of the refinery replacing Mr. Pasquier.

The Rain Came, But So Did the Sun

Lachute's Spring Fair Scores Another Success

Contrasts were the order of the day at Lachute's spring fair this year — record crowds part of the time, attendance practically nil when the rain washed out the second day's operations on midway, racetrack and everywhere else. Beautiful sunny weather contrasted with cold driving rain, and rubber boots and raincoats contrasted with summer clothing. But when the rains came, the judging went on in the barns — when the sun shone it was done in the ring under the trees as it has been for years. The hardy ones were the horse judges and showmen, who carried on their operations in the "green ring" come rain or sun.

And it was a good show; not the biggest ever, by any means, but the livestock came out in splendid shape, and the horse show was probably the best ever. Beef cattle totalled only 28 head in all, and only 15 Jerseys were out; R. H. McElroy's herd and a couple of token entries by W. M. Cottingham and R. B. Townsend. The Ayrshire and Holstein displays were impressive, but inasmuch as most of the tops in the latter had won just a few days before at Ormstown, and were expected to repeat at Lachute, the crowd was thicker on the Ayrshire side of the judging ring. In the sheep and swine divisions, better shows have been seen where the competition has been more pronounced.

A change this year, which is all to the good, was the moving of the Midway away from its former position just beyond the judging ring to what used to be used for parking, just east of the grounds outside where the fence used to be. The shift made for more room, and made things around the ring considerably less noisy and confused. Vaudeville acts in front of the grandstand, really good ones, obviously pleased the crowd. President Clement Tremblay, vice-president Gavin Walker, and secretary S. G. Patterson, whose first show this was after taking



Typical of the horse show was this splendid class of mares.

over from Alex Bothwell, are to be congratulated on the way everything was organized, and the stands were packed on the first evening to see Premier Maurice Duplessis declare the fair officially open.

Interest on the part of forestry companies in forest conservation evidenced by the presence on the grounds of a booth set up by the Canadian International Paper Company. The idea was to convince farmers of the value of proper management of their woodlots, to demonstrate forest conservation in general, all with the additional intent to provide a steady source of wood for the company's operations, which can be helped by having well-run farm woodlots in the district able to supply a constant crop of pulpwood and timber.

The junior competition, run off on the last day, was one of the largest, with over 150 entries in the judging competition, Hugh Simon of Hudsons Heights won this event in the Ayrshire classes, and in judging Holsteins it was Kenneth McOuat of St. Andrew's. Grand champion showman and winner of the Lachute Chamber of Commerce Trophy was Rexford Griffith of St. Hermas, and the junior winner, reserve champion and winner of the Lachute Lion's Club Trophy was Frances Miller, a local girl. Hugh Simon also, along with several others, won a trip to Montreal at the expense of the Montreal Kiwanis Club.

Livestock Placings

Ayrshires registered were 140, and were judged by J. C. Watt of Lancaster. After topping a splendid class of mature bulls, Clover Blossom Ivanhoe proudly wore the senior and grand championship ribbons for Wm. A. Newton & Sons, while John and Ellen Bompas' imported Auchenbrain Battle Flame took the reserve honours. Jimmie Dorion, who won a heifer calf on a raffle ticket two years ago, bred her to Smithston Ivanhoe, and the resulting bull calf topped his class this year, then went on to win



Jerseys and beef cattle had to be judged in the barns, but the sun shone for the other breeds. This is the junior yearling class of Holsteins.

the junior championship under the name Ivanhoe. Reserve was J. P. Bradley's yearling, Brookview Golden Anchor.

Ellen Bompas had another import, Pennyfadzeock Brown Rose, for the senior and grand female champion, and her father had junior champion Spring City Bright Smile. Reserve senior and grand ribbons went to J. P. Bradley on Glengarry Wonderful and J. H. Black had reserve on Willowhaugh Evergreen.

Group placing went to J. P. Bradley for graded herd and junior herd, W. E. Rodger for senior get of sire, J. H. Black for junior get of sire, and progeny of dam was won by the entry of Ayercrest Farms, Chute a Blondeau.

Holsteins

In the bull championships, Glenayerst Farm had the reserve junior, and all the other championships were the same as at Ormstown, which we have already reported elsewhere. There were two repeats among the female champions, Glenayerst again taking senior and grand and junior; G. R. Gladu had reserve senior and grand on Rimouski Debutante, and J. A. Meyer the reserve junior on Myercrest R.A. Brenda. Meyer had progeny of dam and junior get of sire in the groups, Glenayerst the graded herd, J. J. Murphy the senior get of sire and Gladu the junior herd awards.

As we said before, there was only one herd of Jerseys out, plus two single bulls. R. B. Townsend's bull was senior and reserve grand champion, W. M. Cottingham had the reserve senior, and the others were taken by R. H. McElroy.

Dual purpose Shorthorns were shown by A. D. McGibbon, and Kilwin Farms, with the latter taking the tops except for the reserve junior female. W. M. Cottingham had some nice Herefords out, and Kilwin Farms also showed beef Shorthorns.

Not as many people saw the horse show as would

have had the weather been better, but those who did were amply rewarded. Many of the classes were very large, practically all were outstandingly good, and such a horse show has probably not been seen for many years at La-chute, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge. In the heavy classes Gilbert Arnold showed all the championship animals in Percherons and the major champions in Belgians. John Heatlie & Son and Campbell and Young shared the honours with their Clydesdales.

Sheep and Swine

In Oxford judging, W. E. Burton took second place to W. E. Skinner in most classes, but they divided the championships. Skinner won the Shropshire classes over Slack Bros., but the Slacks retrieved their position when it came to the Cheviots, winning ram, ewe and pen. Lloyd Ayre and Slack Brothers were both showing South-downs, but all the first places went to Ayre. R. B. Glassell won all the Hampshire classes and championships and Dougal Cumming took all but one class in Leicesters.



A familiar sight — the seller of horoscopes.

Cumming also showed the champion Berkshire hogs, exhibiting in competition with C. J. Tomalty. Tomalty, however, had the champion Tamworth sow, and A. H. LaPlante had the boar. There was more competition in the Yorkshire classes with five exhibitors out; L. DesForges had the boar, Hooker Bros. the sow, the herd, and the best pen of three.

Oppose Fertilizers Of Low Analysis

The Advisory Fertilizer Board of Ontario has recommended to all fertilizer manufacturers in the province that the manufacture and sale of low analysis fertilizers such as 0-14-7, 4-8-10, 9-5-7 and 2-12-6 be discontinued with the completion of the 1951 spring business. As all these analyses contain filler, the rising costs of transportation, labour and bags make it uneconomical for the farmer to buy fertilizers of that type.

Already two of these, 0-14-7 and 9-5-7, have pretty well disappeared from the market. 2-12-6, however, is still the most popular fertilizer in Ontario. Two higher strength fertilizers, 3-18-9 and 4-24-12, 1½ times and twice the strength of 2-12-6 respectively, have been introduced recently and are now available.

Considerable saving may be effected by the use of these new fertilizers. The retail cost of 2-12-6 at most plants is \$39.60 per ton or \$78.60 for two tons. One ton of 4-24-12 containing the same amount of plant food as two tons of 2-12-6 costs \$72.50 — or a saving in the cost of fertilizer of \$6.10. The average saving in transportation of one ton instead of two would be \$2.00, and the saving in handling costs on reaching the farm about \$1.00. Therefore the total saving amounts to \$9.10 for the same number of plant food units in the form of 4-24-12.

The Fertilizer Board has placed this recommendation in the hands of the fertilizer trade and the manufacturers have indicated their intention of supporting the recommendation.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

At last our negotiations have born fruit and Hans across the sea has crossed the sea to give us a hand with the farm work. He is Hans Wikholm from Stockholm, Sweden. He and his wife, Marthe and their two daughters boarded a plane in Stockholm and in a comparatively few hours were in Canada, a land they had never seen, and shortly after in Ways Mills, Que. Of course they could not bring many things with them on a plane so they will be glad when their ship comes in. For the present, we have lent them a few little things and they have bought more as they wished to "camp" in their own house. We find them very good neighbours and he is very good help in spite of slight differences in ways of doing things which, after all, show up every time one gets new help. However, the new man is not always anxious to learn while Hans really is and already does chores as if he had been here months instead of days.

Both of them do surprisingly well with the English language though we sometimes have a good laugh over something we have difficulty in getting quite straight. When they were getting ready to start house-keeping on their own. Marthe gave me a grocery list, all in good English until I came to the word Semolina. I thought she had slipped in some Swedish on me but finally discovered that it was a Canadian trade-name. Dot suddenly realized that it was the cereal we had eaten for breakfast which we had referred to as cream of wheat. So, of course, I had to ask for it at the store by that name only to be told that I couldn't get it there. Eventually I did though.

We first contacted Hans through an advertisement in a Canadian paper. After writing back and forth a few times they decided to come but it took a long time to wind or unwind the necessary red tape, I am not certain which. In fact, I do not

believe the officials themselves always knew which it was. I use the word necessary because it is easy to see that there must be a great deal of investigation for the protection of both parties. So it was over ten weeks before he could come instead of the expected six. As a result we were almost three weeks without help right at seeding. We went through our end of the red tape first as we applied for a Latvian but did not communicate directly with him until the last minute and he got side-tracked. So altogether it was eight months from our first application until we actually got results. Hans also missed out on the assisted air passage and had to pay full fare.

The day Hans arrived I had planned to mow a piece of pasture which was getting ahead of the cattle so he was soon in the haying business. We cut about seven acres and hayed five of it. The weather was kind to us as it didn't rain for five days and we just cleaned it up when it rained again which was just the thing to start the grass again. We should have mowed a couple of acres more but what made the grass grow in the pasture, also made it grow in the potatoes and turnips so we had to get after that. I'm afraid I picked the piece for its convenient location rather than its suitability for a hoed crop. It should have been plowed early last year and harrowed but there were too many things to do. Anyway it will give Hans a chance to make a rapid acquaintance with Canadian weeds. He finds quite a number of old friends (or enemies) among them.

We are now just at the point where we always find a flaw in our fall rye for pasture program. We have to harrow it up to seed down just when we want to rush into the haying operations. We have obtained splendid catches that way and the oats seeded with it around the twentieth of June come on for pasture just as other things are drying up. So really the only drawback is that

old bugbear of finding time to do the things that should be done. I was told of one case where with the rye harvested for grain, the grass and clover were sown along with the rye and a splendid catch was secured. For us this would be quite helpful in the small piece we save for seed as our present way puts it a year behind the rest of the field in the rotation and is a general nuisance. Even in the case of the pasture plots, the grasses might come along behind the rye to fill in the gap in the pasture plan. But it can't be so, it would be too good to be true! Who ever heard of a perfect pasture crop?

This afternoon I had to leave that wicked turnip piece to Hans and go to negotiate the sale of some standing pulp. So this evening after chores and before I wrote this, I went over to make up some of my lost time. I found it much cooler and worked faster but needed an extra hand to keep off the mosquitoes and midget flies. Pulpwood is supposed to be high but it seems as if most of the price goes into labour costs and other overhead according to what they want to pay standing. However, one might find it the same in trying to supervise and handle the job yourself. It will put us in the strip-lumbering business with some pieces clear-cut at various stages and coming on again.

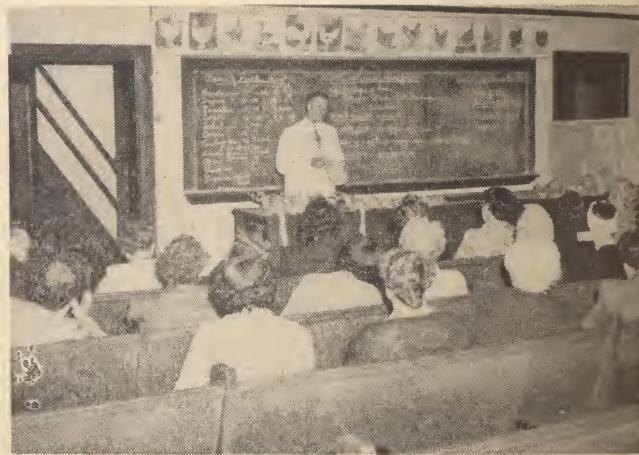
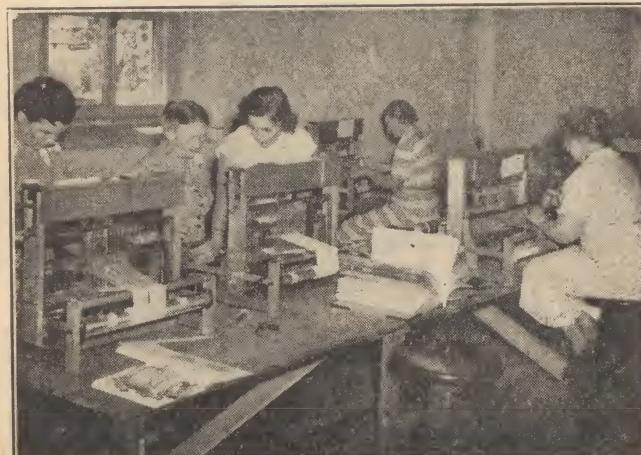
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The Leadership Training Course

Thirty-eight delegates from Q.W.I. branches from all parts of the province, from Pontiac to Gaspé and from Rawdon to Beebe, converged on Macdonald College during the last week of May for the annual Leadership Training Course. The students found a busy programme laid out for them, and they learned about weaving, sewing, rug making, poultry care, operating motion picture projectors, improving the home grounds, interior decorating, conducting public meetings, etc. Our photos show some of the classes in action.





THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

A.C.W.W. Report

by Lady Nuttall

I would like to try and give you a brief outline of some of the main features of the work of the Executive Committee of A.C.W.W. during the first six months after the Copenhagen Conference of 1950.

At the first executive meeting held on Nov. 8th, there was general agreement that the conference had been a great success and the main factors in this were the wonderful leadership of the president, the excellent organization of the hostess Danish societies and the attractions of Copenhagen and its countryside.

One of the greatest things that came out of the conference, to my mind, was the greater realization of the responsibility of being the voice of five million women on high international levels. A.C.W.W. have been given increasing representation at conferences of non-governmental organizations held in Geneva and Paris and at the meetings of UNESCO and ECOSOC and FAO — the specialized agencies of United Nations. It is felt that no opportunity should be missed in taking advantage of this and having representation at all these meetings, with a real working knowledge of the aims and ideals that make up A.C.W.W.

In accordance with the new form of committee procedure laid down at the Conference, the first work of the November meeting was to appoint members to serve on the five sub-committees and propose their terms of reference.

The Conference Sub-Committee — to consider matters arising from the Conference, such as reports, resolutions and suggestions for future conferences.

The Extension Sub-Committee — to consider means of extending the work of A.C.W.W.

The Specialized Agencies Sub-Committee — to study the work of United Nations specialized agencies and to see that representatives were appointed to attend all the meetings and conferences open to us. The other two committees were:

Finance and Press and Publicity. These Sub-Committees send in their reports and recommendations to a—

Co-ordinating Committee made up of the chairman, and vice chairman of sub-committees and other officers of A.C.W.W. This committee is required to meet at least eight times a year to study the correspondence and to discuss and sift all matters to be placed on the agenda of the Executive Committee, so that they may be more

thoroughly explained and understood before being decided upon.

The Sub-Committees were all formed of representatives with special interest in, and knowledge of, the work needed for the committee to which they were appointed. Although all this makes for a greater number of meetings for the representatives, it should make for greater understanding and efficiency.

The Conference Sub-Committee, of which I am a member, has met three times and after appointing its chairman, Lady Worsley Taylor, (N.F.W.I., English) and vice-chairman, Mrs. Hunt (Canada) and accepted its

Quebec Membership for Lady Nuttall



Lady Nuttall
tion she is proud to serve.

She is a cousin of Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Dundee, Que., Past president Q.W.I., and was educated in Ottawa. After her marriage, she resided in Madras until 1945 where she was chairman of Friend in Need Society and ran a mobile canteen for British troops during the war. She is a member of the Westcott W.I., Surrey, and her home is always open to any Canadian visiting in England.

Lady Nuttall has rendered valuable service as Q.W.I. representative to the international organization since she was appointed to that position in 1947, and her report of its activities for the past year, as sent to Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, Q.W.I. president, was a feature of the Q.W.I. convention held at Macdonald College, June 26-28.

terms of reference, got to work. Resolutions passed at the Conference were considered and referred to the appropriate Sub-Committee for consideration and action, in most cases this has been completed. A small ad hoc committee was formed to consider and clarify the text of the Constitution and this is well under way. Invitations by Canada and Australia for the next Conference are being considered and details worked out. The decision will be taken at the June executive meeting. Many other matters connected with the last and next Conference have been discussed.

The Extension Committee — of which I also am a member, has met three times. Mrs. Coomarasawy (Ceylon) is chairman and Mrs. Karsten (Denmark) vice-chairman. Applications for membership from societies in Finland, Pakistan, Italy and other countries are being considered. The possibility of encouraging the growth of women's societies in backward areas is being explored.

The Specialized Agencies Sub-Committee elected Mrs. Innis (Australia) as chairman and Miss Zimmerman as vice-chairman. This committee studies the work of ECOSOC, UNESCO and FAO, the specialized agencies of United Nations and circulates clearly worded information to member societies. A permanent representative has been appointed as A.C.W.W. consultant at Lake Success and as our representative on the Liason Committee of Women's Organizations in New York. Delegates have been appointed to the second Non-Governmental Organization's General Conference to be held in Paris in June 15-16, and to the Conference of UNESCO on June 18th. As FAO has now moved its headquarters from Washington to Rome permanent representation will be more difficult but will be undertaken on special occasions. A.C.W.W. was represented by Mrs. Russell at the N.G.O.'s Conference at Geneva on Feb. 6th.

The Press and Publicity Committee, of which Mrs.

Putland van Someren (Netherlands) is chairman and Miss Wehle (U.S.A.) vice-chairman, have worked out a three year plan, during that time they hope to produce a history of A.C.W.W., arrange another essay competition, and make available to all member societies copies of the film taken at Copenhagen by E.C.A. (European Cinema Association). They will also arrange press conferences and broadcasts about A.C.W.W.

The second executive meeting took place on Jan. 25th, and the third on April 11th. The next will be on June 12th, and on the following day, June 13th the annual general meeting, at which we hope to have Mrs. Sayre present after her visits to Australia and New Zealand. At the last two executive meetings recommendations of the sub-committees were passed. A Scottish regional meeting is being arranged to take place in Edinburgh on Sept. 27 and 28, under the leadership of Mrs. Kennedy, a Vice-President of A.C.W.W. These have been two open meetings arranged for March 21, and April 27, chiefly for the benefit of contributing members. The first one was much enjoyed. The E.C.A. film of the Conference was shown and speakers spoke on different features of the Conference.

A letter was received from the President of the South African Women's Agricultural Union expressing their wish to rejoin A.C.W.W. They had resigned as a protest to the decision of the committee not to hold the last conference in South Africa owing to the difficulties of the colour bar. It was unanimously agreed that they be welcomed back.

New office premises have had to be found and after considerable difficulty the office has been installed in a convenient part of London.

Although a great many other matters and suggestions have been discussed at the meetings, these seem to be the ones of main interest and I hope they will prove so to many members of The Quebec Women's Institutes whom I have the honour and privilege to represent on the Associated Country Women of the World.

The Month With the W.I.

When you read this the Handicraft Exhibit at the Q.W.I. Convention will be a thing of the past, but as it is being written the knowledge of its success or failure lies in the future. If one could venture to prophesy, however, there would be no hesitation in saying it's to be the best yet. Branch reports were packed with "articles sent to College for Exhibit." Our visitors from across Canada, here for the F.W.I.C. Board meetings, should be able to carry away with them a lasting impression of the high quality of Quebec workmanship.

Members sent to that "week away from home," is another item often repeated. Let's hope the leadership skills acquired there can be put to good use. We shall be looking for the stories.



Mrs. E. E. Morton, President F.W.I.C. who presided at the joint session of the National Board and the Q.W.I. which concluded the 17th Biennial Convention of the F.W.I.C. at Macdonald College June 19-25.

Argenteuil: Arundel had a pageant depicting the national costumes of twelve of our new citizens, presented by teachers and pupils of the Intermediate School. A paper, "The Rights of Women in Quebec", was given. Brownsburg had as guest speaker Mr. Evans, who gave a talk on "Flowers and Shrubs". A well attended banquet marked the 25th anniversary of this branch. Frontier heard Mr. Keith Russell, teacher of Agriculture, who gave an address on "Beautification of the Lawn and Yard." Gifts were presented to two new babies. Lachute had a tour through the Giles Publishing House and noted the contrast between the old and new method of type setting and press work. At Lakefield, Mr. A. Ogilvie spoke on, "The Care of Flower Beds and Perennials." Plans were made for a bazaar and a parcel was sent overseas. Mille Isles had a paper on "Cerebral Palsy," and discussed gardening hints. Morin Heights saw three films on Agriculture, shown by Mr. Blakely, the school principal. Slips and bulbs were exchanged and plans made for an all day outing.

Bonaventure: Black Cape heard a paper on "Agriculture", given by Mrs. Robert Tozer and arrangements were made to award prizes in the school. A parcel of clothing for overseas is being packed. Grand Cascapedia had as guest speaker Mr. Joseph Allain, the district agronomist, with an address on "The Cultivation and Care of Strawberry and Raspberry Plants." \$5 was given to the Red Cross and two members packed parcels of clothing for a family in Coventry. Marcil welcomed a new member. Here clothing was sent to a family in Austria. Plans were made for entertaining the annual county convention and seeds for the school fair were distributed. New Carlisle presented a cup and saucer to the retiring president, Mrs. Lee Caldwell, in recognition of her services to the branch during the years. New Richmond welcomed

four new members. A paper, "Agriculture in Canada's Economy" was read. A Port Daniel member Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, prepared the feature article for the W.I. broadcast entitled, "The Festival of Britain." At their meeting Mrs. J. A. McPherson, the guest speaker, gave an address and demonstration on "The Planting of House Plants," and a "Rose contest" was held with Mrs. E. L. Sweetman and Mrs. W. J. McPherson winning the prizes. A card party added \$25.10 to the treasury and one new member was added to the roll. Restigouche held its fourth anniversary meeting, and in honour of this event Mrs. Robert Nicol, the first president, cut the birthday cake. Shut-ins and hospital patients were remembered with gifts. Shigawake made plans for a dance as a money making venture.

Brome: Abercorn entertained the county annual and delegates from all branches were present. Knowlton's Landing met at the home of the president, Mrs. G. Westover when plans were made for a school fair and seeds distributed for the children. A questionnaire on fruit juices was filled out. Sutton enrolled two new members at their meeting. A new plan is to be tried this year, each hostess to prepare her own programme. Prizes were given for a quiz on flowers.

Chat-Huntingdon: The annual meeting for this county was held at St. Andrews Church, Huntingdon, with over 90 members present. Aubrey-Riverfield sent seeds for the school fair gardens to Howick High School. A demonstration on rugmaking by Mrs. Perkins of Huntingdon and a paper on "The Return of Canadian Geese", by Mrs. Arnold McKell, formed the programme. Dundee heard a talk on "Bulb Growing", by Mr. Ted Robinson and a successful card party was held. Franklin Centre cleared \$50.64 from the Minstrel Show put on there by Hemmingford W.I., the proceeds to go toward the Barrie Memorial Hospital fund. "What's the Use", was the title of a talk by Rev. T. Knowles, and a bundle of clothing was sent to Save the Children clothing drive. Hemmingford enjoyed the film, "When all the People Play." A sale of plants, seeds and bulbs was held and plans made to hold a sewing party for the Barrie Memorial Hospital. Howick's guest speaker, Mr. Leon Beaudin, agronomist, spoke on "Soil Conservation", relating many interesting results of research on the soil. A life membership was presented to Mrs. George McArthur in honour of having given 40 years of service to the branch. (Howick is one of the three branches formed in Quebec in that first year of 1911). At Ormstown the provincial president, Mrs. R. Thomson, gave a talk on her trip overseas. Candy was sold at the concert put on by the Boys' Band. Huntingdon voted \$25 for prize money to the Huntingdon Fair Board. Miss Heikenen, Domestic Science teacher at the High School, gave a talk on vegetables, their nutritive qualities and the best ways of cooking and serving them.

Compton: Bury heard talks on "Herbs" and Canadian Industries," and pamphlets from Macdonald College were



Lachute W.I.

distributed. A rock garden is to be made at the cemetery in memory of departed members. A rummage sale netting \$18 and a white elephant sale to be held, are other activities reported. Bury Juniors plan to make a Wardrobe Scrap Book and two patch work aprons. Brookbury remembered the sick, also the baby of a former member. Canterbury had a sale of plants and bulbs, an exchange of seeds at their meeting and a demonstration on "Interior Decoration". Two members were donors at the Blood Clinic. Cookshire entertained the annual county convention. Help was given to the Red Cross Clinic. At East Angus a paper drive was planned, \$5 given to the Red Cross and \$11.10 realized from a sale. Rev. G. Robins gave a talk on "Newfoundland." A bank book was started for a baby. Sawyerville had a paper on "Soil Conservation" and \$25 was donated to the Dental Clinic. Scotstown had an exchange and sale of plants. A demonstration was given on Smocking. South Newport reports two showers, an "anticipating" and a card shower. Donations were voted the Red Cross and Cancer Society. A new member was welcomed.

Gaspe: L'Anse aux Cousins reports \$5 given to the Red Cross and fruit sent to a member who is ill. An article entitled, "A Visit to Denman College", was read. Sandy Beach enrolled a new member and reports the sum of \$33 from a card party and food sale. Wakeham made arrangements for a play to be staged shortly. \$20 was voted to county funds and \$15 towards county scholarship for Grade X pupil. A cookie contest was held with the county president, who was guest, acting as judge. York planned a rummage sale and a hat trimming contest proved entertaining. Two new members were enrolled.

Gatineau: Aylmer East catered to the Masonic Bowling Club banquet. A handwork project for school children



Fordyce W.I. is the first branch of the Q.W.I. to have a U.N. flag. Left, Mrs. Geo. Bromby president of Fordyce branch, and right, Mrs. G. A. David, Citizenship Convenor, hold their U.N. flag at their "Citizenship Day" meeting.

has been arranged — scrapbooks of local interest, clippings and pictures, to be handed in next January. School prizes were planned and \$25 voted to the Gatineau Memorial Hospital Fund. Breckenridge heard an address given by Mr. W. McKechnie on his trip to Scotland with an agricultural group. Pictures were shown by the Federal District Parks Commission. Articles are being made for a sale and a social evening netted \$45 for general funds. Eardley had an exchange of slips and bulbs in connection with a discussion on bulb culture. A paper on "Soil Conservation and a quiz on farm implements was enjoyed. Members voted to sew for the County Hospital at Wakefield and film showings will be held during the summer to help the treasury. This branch has raised \$46.50 for the Red Cross. Rupert entertained the county annual. There was a good attendance and a delicious dinner. A guest, Mrs. Tomney of Billings Bridge, Ont. formerly a member of Wembly W.I. (England) spoke of her happiness in joining a Canadian W.I. Mrs. G. D. Harvey, 2nd vice-president Q.W.I., was also a welcome guest. Wakefield reports the sum of \$250 given to the Hospital Fund. This was raised by sales and donations from friends. Branches in the county are helping with the sewing. At the meeting an article, "The Country Garden", was read and a contest on apple varieties was arranged by the convenor of Agriculture. At Wright a paper "Farming in Korea" was given and the hope expressed that "swords would become plowshares." A resolution re the unsanitary condition of wash rooms and other parts of local trains was prepared to send to the C.P.R. superintendent in this district. A questionnaire on Nutrition was completed and sent to the Q.W.I. convenor of Home Economics.

Jacques-Cartier: Ste. Annes had as special guest Mrs. LeBaron, 1st vice-president, Q.W.I., who gave a short address. Suggestions for accident and fire prevention were given by Mr. George Greenfield. Mrs. D. Guild, the first president of this branch, who was largely responsible for its formation, was presented with a life membership in the Q.W.I., the ceremony being performed by Mrs. LeBaron. An auction among the members realized \$3.60 and the sum of \$10 was voted for books for the school library.

Megantic: Inverness made plans to visit the radio station at Thetford Mines. A paper on "Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias" was read by the convenor of Agriculture and the popular exchange of slips and bulbs was held. An overseas parcel was sent.

Missisquoi: The County Convention was entertained at Cowansville when charter members of the Dunham branch, the first to be organized in Quebec, were honoured guests. At their own meeting Dunham received a message of congratulation on the 40th anniversary from the Q.W.I. past president, Mrs. Chas. Smallman. Fordyce donated \$10 to a new club, Youth Temperance Union. Mrs. David read a paper on "Citizenship", and used clothing was sent to Save the Children. This branch catered for the W.C.T.U. annual meeting in Cowansville.

Montcalm: Rawdon held a quilting bee at the home of the president, Mrs. Copping, when a Dresden Plate quilt was made. A donation of \$10 was made to the Educational Fund and \$100 voted the Rawdon School towards the purchase of a projector, the W.I. will be allowed to use this. A card party netted \$30.50 and \$23.84 was realized from a Stanley Home Demonstration.

Richmond: Richmond County W.I. held their annual meeting in Memorial Hall, Richmond. Mrs. G. D. Harvey, 2nd Q.W.I. vice-president, attended bringing greetings. Mr. Annet of the St. Francis College was the guest speaker and Mrs. Abercrombie, Lennoxville also was present and gave a short talk on compiling branch histories. Cleveland held a plant, slip and food sale and a four line poem on farm life was given by each member. Denison's Mills welcomed a new member and remembered a shut-in on her birthday. At Melbourne Ridge, Mrs. Bert Dapp, guest speaker, gave a talk on "The Care and Planting of Gladioli Bulbs". Cards were sent to members who were ill. Richmond Hill had a white elephant and slip sale. A sunshine box was sent to a member who was ill. At Spooner Pond Miss Bruneau gave a course on rugmaking. Food and rummage sales were held. Richmond Young Women's Branch gave a party for a departing member. A contest, "Do you know your flowers" was held and the popular sale of slips and bulbs. Windsor Mills presented gifts to three members who were sick.

Rouville: Abbotsford was pleased to have as a guest, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, 1st vice-president Q.W.I. who gave a most interesting address.

Shefford: Granby Hill sent a large parcel of linen and cotton to the Cancer Society. Cheer to the sick and a birthday box for an elderly woman in a home are also reported. Four donations of goods were received. South Roxton had a paper on "The Cultivation of Tulip Bulbs", and a food sale brought \$6.55. Warden made plans to entertain the annual county meeting. A paper "Our Native Trees in Winter," was given and a contest on flowers was featured.

Sherbrooke: Belvidere had as guest speaker, Mr. E. E. Dennison, principal of Lennoxville High School whose subject was "Central School Boards." At Brompton Road

the guest speaker, Miss Arlene Hand, spoke on "Arrangement and Care of Cut Flowers." A Maytime tea and sale was held. Many donations are noted; \$5 to McLeod School for prizes, \$10 for sports for school closing, \$10 box overseas, and regular parcel to a veteran. Cherry River had a sale of hot rolls. Lennoxville congratulated Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie on winning first honours in the Tweedsmuir essay contest in this province, also Mrs. M. E. McCurdy, another member now residing in Canaan, Vt. hon. mention, Mr. D. MacMillan, agronomist, showed two films, "Farm Homes Beautiful", and "Vegetable Insects." Milby had the sale of bulbs and slips and heard an article on "A Farm Animal", by Mrs. Steward Cairns. Orford had as guest speaker, Mr. J. E. Shortt, of the Sherbrooke Y.M.C.A. who gave a talk on "Citizenship", and "A Boy's Life at Shawbridge." All branches were invited to hear this informative talk.

Stanstead: At Ayer's Cliff the paper drive yielded over three tons of paper. Assisted by the mothers, members catered to a banquet for the Junior Hockey Teams. Mr. D. MacMillan, Lennoxville, gave a short talk and showed films on "Gardening Insects." Lady Nuttall, Q.W.I. representative on the A.C.W.W. executive, was made an honorary member of this branch. Beebe was shown a film "Birds of the Eastern Townships" by the local photographer, and school fair seeds were distributed. Hatley studied literature on reforestation and the 4H Clubs of Vermont. Minton had a sale of remnants of cloth, plants, slips and seeds. North Hatley had a white elephant sale netting the sum of \$94.50. A demonstration on artificial respiration was given by the president, Mrs. Bryce, and a film on "Cerebral Palsy" was shown. Tomifobia received school fair seeds and Mrs. W. Derick who was recently presented with a life membership in recognition of her long and efficient service to the W.I. gave a paper on "Agriculture" and arranged a contest on weeds. Way's Mills donated \$5 to the Red Cross and \$5 to the New Sherbrooke Hospital. Food is being sent to a home where the mother is ill and 25 scrap books were made and sent to Mrs. Dawson in Dartmouth, N.S. Two minutes silence was observed in memory of Mrs. W. H. Holmes, first president of this branch, the first one in Stanstead County. Stanstead North had a china exhibit and tea, and sent \$10 to the New Sherbrooke Hospital.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal branch has decided to start sending food parcels again to needy persons in England. Flower and vegetable parcels have been given out to over 100 children. Miss Patricia Corbett, local representative of the V.O.N. spoke on the aims and duties of that organization. Fine samples of their work are being turned out by the leather working group. Vaudreuil-Dorion's meeting was largely devoted to a talk on "Citizenship" given by Mrs. Hanna. Extracts were read from booklets received from the Canadian Citizenship Council. A quiz was held on geographical and historical names in the history of Canada.



Sherbrooke County W.I. visits their neighbours "across the border", the Home Bureaus, Barton, Vt.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Old Order Changeth . . .

Short skirts, long skirts, tight skirts, full skirts — the styles change from year to year, but the material in the School for Teachers' uniforms has always been the same blue with white stripes, ever since the very early days of the College. Everything comes to an end, however, and the familiar blue uniforms have made their last appearance on the campus.

A new outfit has been decided on, and the class of teachers that enters in September will wear the new uniform which is pictured in the accompanying illustration. It consists of a plaid skirt of Macdonald tartan, with which is worn a standard white blouse, and with which may be worn the Macdonald green blazer, though this is optional. The new outfit will be warmer in winter, will require less laundering, and the cost, considering that three of the old uniforms were required, will be about the same as before.

Household Science students will continue to wear the green uniforms, and the Homemakers will appear in blue in future. The blouses for the School for Teachers' students are to be sold at the College bookshop, and the

skirts are sold by Eaton's in Montreal. Full instructions for buying the uniforms will be sent to all incoming students in plenty of time for them to obtain them before the session begins.

Demonstrating the new and the old uniforms in our photo are Anne and Joan Corbett, School for Teachers' students last session.

Welcome Guests

June was visitors' month at the College. In addition to the Quebec Women's Institutes conventions, about which you will find stories next month, we entertained three large groups of farm folk.

First to come were a group of about 452 junior club members and their leaders from Carleton County in Ontario, who hired a special train from Ottawa on June 9th to spend the day here. The Carleton young folks take a lot of trips and make a lot of visits, but this was the most ambitious effort yet. The organizers reported almost every member of the club involved came along; they all joined up at a gathering point in Ottawa and paraded to the Union Station to board the eight-car special for the ride to Ste. Anne's.

After lunch at the College the boys and girls were divided into 10 groups and taken on a tour of the farm and the buildings. The tour included visits to the cold storage plant, the barns, the greenhouses, and the Household Science Department. Arrangements at this end were in the capable hands of Prof. Morrison's Field Day Committee, who handled the crowd expertly with the help of department heads who were on hand to describe operations and to answer questions.

Tom Dickison, president of the Carleton County Club Leaders' Association and vice-president Raymond Kemp were in charge of the party, and among the guests who accompanied them were Miss Echo Lidster, president of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, and director of club work for British Columbia, and J. D. Moore, public relations director for the council.

Later in the month came Farm Day which, in spite of wretched weather, went off successfully, since the rain stopped in time to permit carrying out the afternoon tours as scheduled. The number of visitors, however, was only about a third of what it might have been had the early



morning been fine. More about that will be found elsewhere. Then on June 27th came a group of about 300 French-speaking farmers from Laval, Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga, for their second officially-sponsored visit. We hope that this will turn out to be an annual affair, for, as Dean Brittain pointed out in his opening remarks (in French, by the way), "Macdonald College exists in the Province of Quebec to render service to all the farmers of the province."

Quebec Fair Features Syrup and Honey

A provincial honey king, and a maple products king, will be selected again this year during the Quebec Fair in September. Winners of first prizes at local exhibitions will be invited to bring their samples to Quebec for an elimination contest to determine the grand champion of maple producers and honey producers, each of whom will be acclaimed with much ceremony, and will receive a trophy offered by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

This is a good place to remind our readers, particularly those with some artistic ability, of that contest sponsored by the Continental Can Company and the Quebec Maple Producers' Co-operative. Three prizes are being offered for the best designs for a label which fits a No. 2 and a No. 2½ can of maple syrup, will call attention to the fact that the can contains Quebec maple syrup of unquestioned quality. Fuller details about the competition may be obtained from Jules Methot in the Department at Quebec.

N.S. Apple Board Suspended

The N.S. Apple Marketing Board suspended operations on May 31, according to an announcement from the Nova Scotia Marketing Board. The N.S. Fruit Growers' Association had asked that the operations of the apple board be closed down at the end of the 1950-51 apple-marketing season.

Before making this recommendation the fruit growers' association circulated a questionnaire among apple growers in the Annapolis Valley, asking for an expression of views regarding the apple board. A majority of those returning the questionnaire favored the suspension of board operations for a year, although a large number were against returning to the old system of marketing.

Officials of the N.S. Marketing Board indicated that if there was a demand for a plebiscite, arrangements would be made to submit the question of marketing through a board to a vote of the growers.

J. R. Kidd Appointed Director of C.A.A.E.

Dr. J. Roby Kidd was appointed Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, at the CAAE annual meeting held in Toronto on April 27th. He succeeds Dr. E. A. Corbett, now Honorary Chairman of the Executive, who held the post since the Association was formed in the early thirties.

Dr. Kidd has been associate director since 1947. Previously he had worked in adult education and counselling in Montreal, Ottawa and New York.

James Muir, President of the Royal Bank of Canada was re-elected President of the CAAE. He will be aided by four vice-presidents: Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of Queen's University; Dr. J. E. Robbins, Chief of the Education Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; James E. McGuire, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Canadian Congress of Labour and Mrs. E. E. Morton, President of the National Federation of Women's Institutes.

J. N. Sword of the School of Graduate Studies and Professor F. C. Auld of the School of Law, University of Toronto were elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. Executive members are: H.R.C. Avison, Macdonald College; W.R. Carroll, President of the Agriculture Institute of Canada; Mavor Moore, CBC Television producer; Mrs. F. Prendergast, formerly producer of Citizens' Forum; Dr. M.G. Ross, National Council YMCA; Orville Shugg, Dairy Farmers of Canada; Miss Freda Waldon, Canadian Library Association



This is the new station wagon furnished by the Department of Agriculture for the convenience of the Q.W.I. demonstrators. No longer dependent on trains or busses, Miss Campbell and Miss Bruneau will spend less of their time travelling from one community to another, and will have more time free to plan bigger and better demonstrations. Miss Campbell is at the wheel in our photo, taken early in June, after the car was delivered at Macdonald College.

MACDONALD COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

which may be ordered from the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, P.Q.

MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDY OUTLINES: Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1940. 25¢ per set. (Series on Co-operation: 40¢ per set.)

Bulletins on — Animal Husbandry; Crop Production; Poultry Production; Simple technical information on agricultural problems.

Co-operation Series — Twelve introductory studies in Co-operation.

HOW TO HANDLE PUBLICITY: By Jack Cram. Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1948. 26 pages. Illustrated by Alma Duncan. 25¢. Printed.

A simple outline of publicity techniques for the small local group.

SWING YOUR PARTNER: Old-time dances of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, collected and arranged by Lois Fahs Timmins. Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College. (1939). Illustrated (with music). 104 pages. Mimeographed.

A comprehensive selection of square dances for advanced groups.

GUIDE TO GROUP DISCUSSION: (Macdonald College Study Outlines. Discussion Series No. 1) Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1943. 40 pages. Illustrated. 15¢. Printed.

A clear, concise outline of discussion group "techniques" for the use of people with little experience in the method.

PROGRAM PLANNING BULLETINS: Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1949. 5¢. Multilithed.

Leaflets suggesting books, films, and pamphlets for use by groups or individuals. Titles include — Tools For The Teacher; Farm Management; New Ways of Living (new patterns of local, international, personal relationships); Spring Cleaning Your Ideas About Your House.

PROGRAM AIDS: Published by the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, 1950. Free. Multilithed. Various publications dealing with program resource material and availability.

SPEAKERS POOL AND PROGRAM GUIDE: speakers, books, films, radio series, arranged under different topics.

FILM CATALOGUE: films in the Macdonald College Film Library.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS ON ADULT EDUCATION: lists material in the Adult Education Service.

MAGAZINES IN THE INFORMATION CENTRE: Adult Education Service.

FILMS: Catalogues and books on film utilization.

OURSELVES AND OTHER PEOPLE: Suggested readings on human relationships.

HANDICRAFTS: reading list on weaving, pottery, metalcraft, and other handicrafts.